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Vienna, Aug. 19. *N. S.*

THis Day a Courier arriv'd here from Spain, with Letters dated the Firſt Inſtant, by which it appears, that Orders had been given for drawing the Confederate Forces together, and that his Catholick Majeſty was preparing to put himſelf at the Head of the Army, which we are aſſur'd will conſiſt of more than Thirty thouſand Men of regular Troops, beſides the Miquelets, who continue their Incurſions with good Succeſs, and much annoy the Enemies Parties. It is confirm'd on all hands, that a Peace has been concluded between the Turks and Muſcovites; but we cannot yet learn the Particulars of the Action that is ſaid to have paſs'd between 'em. If our Advices of the Ninth Inſtant from Belgrade are true, it is evident, that the Turks have had the Advantage; ſince by the Articles of the Peace, large Conceſſions have been made on the part of his Czariſh Majeſty, who has engag'd to deliver up Aſoph, and all its Dependencies, in the Condition it is in at preſent, and demoliſh the Fortreſſes built by the Muſcovites on the Frontiers of Tartary. His Majeſty is likewiſe oblig'd to grant the King of Sweden a free Paſſage into his own Dominions, and reſtore Riga. This is the Subſtance of thoſe Articles, which are generally in Favour of the Turks, who have fir'd the Cannon at Belgrade, by expreſs Order from the Grand Viſier, and given other publick Demonſtrations of their Joy on this Occaſion. Several of the Morlaques, Subjects to the Port, having rebell'd, and ſeiz'd on a ſmall Town near Raguſa, and ſome other Poſts in the Neighbourhood of that Place; the Baſſa of Belgrade has ſent Four thouſand Men thither in order to ſuppreſs them, and enquire into the Authors of the Rebellion. The Count de Sommaglia, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of Parma, having had his Audience of Leave of the Empreſs Regent, ſet out from hence this Morning for Italy.

Hamburg, Aug. 25. *N. S.* We have received Letters from Pomerania, adviſing, that the Swediſh General Ducker is retir'd with Ten thouſand Men, part of the Forces that had been poſted between Demmin and Tribbeſes, towards Stralſond; and that the Swedes have another Body of Troops, amounting to Ten or Twelve Thouſand Men, on this ſide the Oder, near a Place call'd Conau, about a League from Stetin. Some of theſe Letters add, that his Poliſh Majeſty has had an Interview with the King of Denmark at Roſtock, where it was agreed, that the Two Armies ſhould not join till they were enter'd Pomerania. The King of Poland has order'd a Manifeſto to be publiſh'd, dated at his Camp at Strelitz the Twentieth Inſtant; in which he declares, among other things, that ſuch of the Inhabitants of Pomerania as ſhall ſhow themſelves of a peaceable Diſpoſition, ſhall be ſure of his Majeſties Protection; but as many of them as ſhall be found arm'd, he will treat with all poſſible Severity; and leſt they ſhould imagine, that the King of Sweden will ſoon be a in condition to relieve and protect them, he declares, that he has receiv'd undoubted Advice of a Peace concluded between the Ottoman Port and the Czar of Muſcovy, excluſive of his Swediſh Majeſty. It doth not yet appear that this Declaration has had any Influence upon the Inhabitants, who ſeem in no Degree to favour the Danes and Saxons. Our Magiſtrates continue to take all the Precautions neceſſary to prevent the Sickneſs from reaching this Place; and among other Expedients, two of the College of One hundred and forty are appointed daily to each Gate of the City, where they carefully Examine all Perſons that come, before they ſuffer 'em to be admitted into it.

Bruſſels, September 2. *N. S.* Our Letters of the Thirty-firſt paſt, from the Confederate Camp before Bouchain, bring an Account, that the Cannon and Mortars had begun to play the Morning before, at the three Attacks. Several Deſerters have found means to get out of the Town, and report, that the Batteries have already had a very good Effect, and will extreamly facilitate the carrying on our Approaches. The Enemy continue in their former Camp, but have order'd ſome Detachments to be made for the reinforcing the Garriſons of Valenciennes and Queſnoy, the former of which conſiſts, at preſent, of Seventeen Battalions, and the other of Nine. The Enemy give out at Valenciennes, that they will attempt the Relief of Bouchain, propoſing to form, for that purpoſe, a Body of Twelve or Fifteen thouſand Men, out of that and the neighbouring Garriſons, with which they threaten to fall on one of the Quarters of the Confederates, whilſt their main Army attack 'em in Front: However, it is not believ'd that they will venture to put this Deſign in Execution, but that they will rather content themſelves with haraſſing our Convoys, and by that means endeavour to retard the Progreſs of the Siege. They write from Paris, that the Differences which have lately been between the French Court and the Republick of Venice, are adjuſted by the Negotiations of Signior Emo, Ambaſſador Extraordinary of that State. The ſeveral Perſons appointed to raiſe the Tenth Peny throughout the Kingdom, continue to meet with great Difficulties in the Execution of their Office, notwithſtanding the many Declarations that have been publiſh'd for the more effectually carrying on that Service. According to theſe Letters, the French in Spain are preparing for a general Rendezvous of their Army near Cervera, where they have form'd very large Magazines for the uſe of their Forces. The Duke of Vendome was to ſet out the Tenth paſt from Saragoſſa, from whence moſt of the General Officers were gone before, in order to aſſemble the Troops of which their Army is to be compos'd. Letters of the Seventeenth of the laſt Month from Dauphine, adviſe, that both Armies continu'd in their former Camps, the Duke of Savoy's Forces having not been able to make any Motions by reaſon of the great Rains, which have render'd the Roads impracticable.

Whereas